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## GUANO—ITS IMPORTANCE TO GARDENERS.

### MR TESCHEMACHER'S EXPERIMENTS.

[We copy the following from the London Gardeners' Chronicle. It is from the pen of the editor, Dr. Lindley:]

We feel somewhat blameable for not having sooner directed the attention of gardeners to the extreme importance of *Guano* as a manure for every thing with which they have to do. We have left to our correspondents a task which rather belonged to ourselves. The consequence, however, is not disadvantageous, for all that we now have to say, has so entirely the sanction of experience, that nothing is left for theory to speculate upon.

And yet there are those who cannot find in guano the virtues that belong to it. One man uses it too strong, and says it kills his plants: another applies it at the wrong time of year, and gets no benefit; another buys his guano cheap, of some swindling dealer, who digs it on Epping Common, and condemns the manure forthwith as utterly worthless;—he should have condemned his own folly for dealing with rogues.

Not a doubt can now exist that guano, of good quality, properly applied, is, of all known agents, *the most valuable for manuring purposes.* It contains just what matters are required by plants for their food in just the right state.

Another merit in guano is, that it is not bulky, nor disagreeable to use, nor attended by any of the nuisances which in small gardens are so great with stable dung. A bag of it, which can be brought home in the riding wagon, is as useful as *a cartload of farm-yard manure.* It is true that it will not produce the same *mechanical* effect upon land; but so far as *manuring* qualities go, it is unrivalled—and the mechanical effects may be otherwise obtained; as, for example, with chopped straw.

People say, What shall I do with it? I have bought guano, and do n't know how to use it. Is it good for peas? or roses? or trees? or cabbages? or asparagus? or what? It would be well if all answers could be as explicit. Guano is good for all things which require manure, and if MR TESCHEMACHER, is right, for other things also; for he tells us (see his Essay on Guano, 1845,) that it is good for Silver Firs, and consequently for Conifers generally, which farm-yard manure invariably kills.

The main thing is the manner of applying it. We have reason to think that for gardeners, the best plan is to steep it in cow's urine, and to pour off the clear fluid as a liquid manure, and to use the residue, from time to time, in the kitchen garden. But guano may also be mixed with any dry soil, and applied broadcast.

The *time* for using guano is, obviously, in small quantity, when a plant *begins to grow;* in larger quantity when the new growth is active, and in much larger quautity when vegetation is in full career. The Peruvians, says Mr Teschemacher, use it for their Maize (corn) in the following manner:

"Each crop has usually three applications of guano; the first, in small quantity, at the time of sowing the seed; the second, a larger application, when the plant is less than half grown; and the third, just previous to the commencement of the ripening of the seed. After each application, the land is irrigated—that is, watered. From this latter circumstance it will be seen that the first application is of the nature of a steep in guano liquor, which, no doubt, accelerates the germination of the seed, while the dilution of the guano prevents the embryo from being injured by the action of the manure, and also causes the commencement of its decomposition, rendering it immediately available to the growth of the young plant. The volatile ammoniacal salts of the first application being exhausted, the second becomes necessary for the increased roots forming; and this, no do doubt, enters largely into the substance of the plant, promoting in every way its growth, luxuriance, and production of seed. Of the benefit of the third application, I confess I am unable to judge—never having tried it, because I was unable to see beforehand the use of it. Nevertheless, I think that the common practice of a people who have used guano for centuries, should not be slightly rejected without experiment, and it certainly shall be tried."

Mr Teschemacher gives the following very interesting results of his experience with guano in the United States. We copy them without abridgement, because of their great practical value:

*Lawns.*—"In several cases where sods have been laid down for lawns or embankments round houses, the most surprising growth has been obtained by strewing the surface with guano previous to laying on the sod. The manure is then brought into contact with the roots, which—being strong and old, not tender and young, like the sprout and root of a seed—take immediate hold, and this effect is produced without injury."

*Vines.*—"Here my individual experience is small, having only planted two vines, last autumn, manured with guano, which are growing vigorously. But many others have tried it on them with the greatest possible success, both as to growth of stem and fruit. This plant is a gross feeder, and will bear a great quantity of this manure without injury. Vines grown in pots, will make a surprising growth if watered with a solution of guano; but, for the reasons given under the head of Indian corn, I think that the guano itself, containing the phosphate of lime, will give greater and better produce. The well known success of others with this plant, renders any evidence from me unnecessary. The best method of application is the same as for trees, which follows."

*Trees.*—"The experiments with guano on trees, which have come under my observation, including exotics, number about one hunered and fifty. The action has invariably been to produce large foliage, of a deep, healthy green, or with plants, usually covered with a white powder, called *glaucous*, to increase this appearance, and to shorten the joints or intervals from leaf to leaf. This last action, as respects fruit trees, is of the utmost importance; every one being aware that long-drawn, long-jointed shoots are the least valuable or productive, and that the fruit-bearing spurs on trees are but branches with shortened joints. Hence the production of short-jointed, stocky branches, is the production of so much fruitful wood; and if, by proper pruning, the sun and air are admitted so as to ripen the wood, a plentiful crop must be the result. The best mode of application to fruit trees, seems to be, first, to consider where are the young feeding roots,—that is, at what distance from the stem and what depth in the ground,—then to place the guano as near them and as much around them as possible, without being in absolute contact. For instance, round an apple-tree of ten years' standing, dig a trench, one or one and a half foot deep, at about the same distance from the stem that the branches extend; let this trench be about one foot wide; then put at the bottom one and a half inch depth of guano, dig it well in, and incorporate it with the soil; then cover up carefully, and press the earth down. The effect of this application will unquestionably be felt for several years. Where young trees are to be manured, a little guano dug in at the surface around the tree, as well as in a trench, will be advantageous. The use of guano for trees probably combines another advantage of inestimable value; this is, the destruction of the insect tribe which are buried in the earth, and emerge from thence with the warmth of spring. The coverings of these insects, when they first come out of the ground, are not hardened; and, in this tender state, the contact with a moderately strong solution, destroys them. I have tried experiments on about eight or ten various caterpillars, and some other insects, and have invariably found a solution of guano kill them quickly, except when in an advanced state; then it took a longer time and a stronger solution. Salt and oil-soap are both apt to be injurious to vegetation; but, by strewing guano around the trees, and turning it in at a little depth, the plant will be benefited, and the insects at the same time destroyed. My experiments on this subject, although perfectly convincing and satisfactory to myself, have, for want of time, not been conducted with that care and precision which should authorize me to lay them before the public with requisite confidence. My last experiment was with the destructive grub, *melolontha*, so well known to snbsist on the roots of grass. Six of these white grubs were placed in a saucer, half full of water, in which a teaspoonful of African guano had been put, and well stirred. They immediately began to feel uneasy, and, in about two hours, the whole six were dead."

*Peas.*—"The kinds on which I experimented were Prince Albert, Shilling's Early Grotto, (a dwarf pea,) Blue Imperial, and Marrowfat. The method I adopted with all, was to draw a deep trench with a hoe, strew guano in the trench, mix it up with the soil, over this put about one inch and a half of earth, then sow the seed, and cover up. In this way, I calculated that the young sprouts of the seed, both root and embryo, could not be injured by coming into immediate contact with the guano, and that, when the roots were strong enough to bear it, they would find the guano in that state

of decomposition best suited for them. The quantity used was about three pints of Ichaboe guano to a quart of seed, sown, however, much thicker than is customary here. It will be observed that in this case, the natural moisture of the soil, at the depth at which the guano was placed, was sufficient to bring it to a proper state of solution, and rendered the necessity of immediate rain not of so much consequence. When rain did come, it was beautiful to see the luxuriance resulting, and I felt persuaded that none of the virtue of the guano had escaped at the surface. The produce of the first three kinds of pea was five full pecks to the quart of seed, besides a full quart of seed gathered for next year. From the Marrowfats I obtained only four pecks and a half, and no seed. The growth of all was extremely luxuriant. The Marrowfats were six and a half feet high, the stems from one to one and a quarter inch in circumference.

"On the Blue Imperials, almost every flower bore fruit. On a stem 13 inches high, there were 22 pods. This was not at all uncommon, and such was the specimen I exhibited this year at the hall of the Mass. Horticultural Society. Many pods of the crop contained nine or ten peas; these would be valuable for seed. I also exhibited very luxuriant specimens of Shilling's Early Grotto, in the same hall. The joints, or distance from leaf to leaf, was very much shortened—an effect of guano which has been remarked on its application to fruit trees.

"I have previously observed that rain was not so absolutely necessary as is supposed. It will be seen that, in this experiment with the pea, the guano was placed at such a depth that the natural moisture of the earth decomposed it, and rendered it fit for the plant. It is seldom that drought penetrates so deep as this into the soil; therefore, if the application be made judiciously, dependent on the nature of the soil, and if its capacity for retaining moisture be considered, the want of rain is not so fatal an objection to the use of guano as might be thought. Thus, for instance, in the lightest soils, plow and bury guano a little deeper than in others more heavy; the guano itself retains moisture, and absorbs it naturally."

*Strawberries.*—"A bed of Hovey's Seedling was planted in November, 1844, just previous to the ground being closed by frost. As early in the spring as the state of the soil would permit, I drew a trench, with a hoe, between the rows of plants, about two inches deep, put in guano, stirred up, and covered it over, thinking that the roots would naturally find the guano. From this bed I gathered a plentiful crop of fine fruit, which I believe would not have occurred without the guano, as the soil was in a miserable, meagre state."

*Forcing.*—"This manure, owing chiefly to its ammonia, is of so stimulating a nature, that it will start vegetation at any period when the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere will permit it to proceed, and will, therefore, become of great importance in forcing-houses.

On Roses, the beneficial effect is already well known. If Tea roses are cut down when the bloom is over, repotted in fresh earth, and well watered, twice or thrice a week, with guano water, they will immediately throw out luxuriant shoots, and be covered with fragrant blossoms. I have two Tea roses in pots, which are now, for the fourth time, in bloom since Feb. I exhibited this year, at the Hort. Society's hall, Echinocactus ottonis, three years old from the offset, with three flowers expanded, and eight buds, not one of which failed to produce large, well-formed flowers; also, Echinocactus eyriesii, in blossom, being an offset three years old.

The appearance of these plants was of the most healthy kind. But, with all succulent plants, in order to induce blossom, the luxuriant shoots must be well ripened by exposure to sun and air.

I placed an Epiphyllum in the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, this year, (1845) which I grafted June 17, 1844; grown chiefly in moss, with very little soil, and watered profusely with guano water. It had thirteen shoots, many of extraordinary size and vigor.

The Cactus tribe will bear a larger quantity and stronger solution of guano, without injury, than most plants; but then the enormous shoots must be well ripened, or they will not produce much blossom. This, of course, is the case with all fruit trees. A large, soft, spongy growth of unripened wood, such as I have seen exhibited, is of no value whatever."

This sort of practical evidence is worth a shipload of speculation, and will suffice to show our gardening friends that, among their preparations for the ensuing season of growth, the very first thing is a supply of guano.

It is said that guano improves flavor. This is a point upon which we shall not venture to touch at present.—*Lond. Gard. Chron.*

☞Mr Teschemacher's Essay on Guano, from which Dr. Lindley made the preceding extracts, is for sale in pamphlet form at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

## TURNING STOCK TO GRASS.

Unless compelled by scarcity of winter food, we should not generally turn stock to pasture till the grass had started so as to afford what farmers call "a good bite." If animals only get a little grass, and that of a watery and innutritious nature, as the first growth generally is, it takes away the appetite for other food, without giving much nourishment in its place. Besides, grass-lands, while in a soft or unsettled state, are injured by being trodden or poached by stock. This is, perhaps, the greatest objection to turning out early, or before the soil gets firm.

Clover and timothy are generally much injured by early feeding. Red-top and blue-grass are more hardy, and from their habits tend to unite the soil and make a firm sod. On this account, soils set in these grasses may be pastured, if dry, at almost any season, without much injury.

To check the too laxative tendency which young grass sometimes has, it is best to give stock a foddering of hay at night, for a while after they are turned out; and in case of storms, they should have the benefit of shelter.

Sheep may be pastured on rye for a short time, if it is pretty forward, without injury to the crop, and with very great advantage to the sheep, especially to nursing ewes. In case of a scarcity of other feed, they may be turned on dry meadows. If not too heavily stocked, we do not think the yield of hay is much lessened by meadows being fed by sheep till the 15th or 20th of May. The crop is made later, but it is usually finer and thicker. Mr M. Y. Tilden, of New Lebanon, N. Y., an extensive wool-grower, is in the practice of pasturing his meadows with sheep both spring and fall; yet he finds his crops of hay increase rather than diminish.

It is best not to turn working oxen to grass till they have done their "spring work." They will perform labor much better when fed on good, bright soft hay, with two or three quarts of meal from Indian corn, barley, or oats and peas, with a few potatoes, carrots, and other succulent vegetables than when fed on the young grass. It takes some time for the animal system to accommodate itself to the change from dry to green food, or from hay to grass, and the first growth of grass, besides being deficient in nutriment, is likely to weaken animals by its cathartic action.—*Alb. Cult.*

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*Bone Dust for Turnips.*—A correspondent furnishes us with an account of an experiment made by Andrew Coe, of Middletown, Ct., with bone-dust in raising turnips. The soil on which the trial was made, is represented as being thin and worn out. Twenty bushels of bone dust were applied to the acre, and the turnips sown about the first of Aug. The crop was luxuriant, and is attributed wholly to the bone-dust. The writer states that he measured a piece in the lot six feet square, and by computation found the product to be at the rate of 1210 bushels per acre. The field, however, he says, would not have averaged that, but full half the quantity—say 605 bushels per acre. A space left through the middle of the lot, a rod and a half wide, without any bone or other application, produced nothing worth harvesting.—*Ib.*

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*Yield of Butter.*—J. P. Fairbanks, Esq., informs us that at a late meeting of the Caledonia (Vt.) Agricul. Society, Francis E. Fuller, the President, stated that during the past year he had made from ten cows 2118 lbs. of butter—211 3-4 to each cow. Besides the butter, he made 100 lbs. cheese, and raised five calves. One of the cows had been farrowed for two years. It is added that the butter brought the highest market price for the table. If anybody has beat this with the same number of cows, constituting, as in this case, the whole dairy, we should like to hear from them.—*Ib.*

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*Toads.*—Not only the toad, but the whole family of lizards are useful in our gardens, and more so in our orchards: they devour insects of all kinds in great numbers: they are so quick and shy that it is not easy to observe their manner of feeding, but while they lie perfectly quiet in appearance, they are busily filling their stomachs with insects that we can scarcely discern.—*Ib.*

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*Steeping Seeds.*—The agricultural papers, from time to time, recommend the steeping of seeds before planting, to facilitate their germination. This is always well when the ground in which they are planted is sufficiently moist. But when the ground is so dry (as is sometimes the case) as to extract the moisture from the steeped seed, it delays germination, if, indeed, it does not kill the seed. During the drought of last year, dry seeds generally sprouted sooner than soaked ones, and in some cases the latter dried and died in the ground. Hence the above caution.—*T., in Amer. Agricult.*

When it is very dry, seeds should be planted deeper than ordinary; they will thus be in the region of moisture, and pretty sure to generate.—*Ed.*

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It is stated that the potato murrain has appeared in carrots and onions in England.

## WINTER FOOD FOR STOCK.

To enable herbivorous animals to assimilate their food, it is necessary that the nutriment should be disseminated through sufficient bulk to give distention to the bowels during the process of digestion. In addition to bulk, ruminating animals require also food of a fibrous nature to enable them to chew the cud—a function which experience proves is essential to health.

*Green herbage* is undoubtedly the food best adapted to the natural wants of these animals. It has been remarked by a sensible writer on this subject, Mr. W. C. Spooner, that good grass is the only kind of food in which nutriment, bulk, and succulence are combined in the proportions exactly suited to their habits. But in many situations where the wants of man render the keeping of stock indispensible, it is impossible to supply them at all times with what may be considered their most natural food; and for this, we must therefore adopt the most proper substitute.

*Dried* herbage of the kind which in its green state is most congenial to animals, is unquestionably the most suitable for the principal, or bulky part of their food during the time in which artificial support is required. Hence, hay properly made, from the most nutritive grasses, and from clover, is first to be chosen. But even with the best of hay, something more is required to form for the animal a perfectly natural food. Succulence is wanting, and in most dry fodder there is a deficiency of nutriment.

It is, of course, an object for the farmer to grow such crops as will furnish food for his stock at the least expense; but as circumstances in regard to soil, climate, &c., vary much, no rule of universal application can be laid down. The cereal grains, on account of the large proportion of nutriment which they contain, will always be profitably cultivated and used to a greater or less extent. And so far as the production of food for stock is requir-ed, Indian corn will take the first rank among grain-crops, in all situations adapted to its culture.

The deficiency of nutriment in any kind of dry fodder, may be supplied by adding to the animal's allowance, a due proportion of some kind of grain; but to furnish the animal with food most congenial to its natural habits, the addition of something more succulent would doubtless in many cases be of advantage. Hay or straw, with moderate quantities of grain, in some form, together with juicy vegetables, furnish the best substitute for grass.

In this country, potatoes, turneps, carrots, beets, &c. are sometimes cultivated, either for fattening animals, or as auxiliaries to dry food in wintering stock. The question is often asked, which of these articles can be most profitably grown by the farmer? and as before suggested, the answer must depend on several circumstances. The writer has had some experience in cultivating and using all these vegetables, and a few of the conclusions induced by this experience will be briefly stated.

1. On cold and rough soils, or those of only medium and inferior quality, the potato is to be preferred.

2. On warm, rich soils, the carrot is most profitable.

3. Between beets and turneps, the latter should be chosen for the more thin soils and a cool climate, and the former for a deeper soil and a more warm and arid climate.

According to the estimates made by Thaer, Veit, and others, (and which it may be observed are supported generally by the writer's experience,) of the comparative value of these vegetables, *two* bushels of potatoes are equivalent in feeding animals to *three* bushels of beets, or to *three* of ruta-baga, *four* of white turneps, or *two and three-fourths* of carrots—allowing the same weight per bushel for each. Some estimate the carrot equal to the potato, weight for weight.

On rough and thin soils, potatoes can be cultivated with much less labor than either of the other vegetables named, and there are but few situations where a yield of at least two hundred bushels per acre may not be obtained. This would be equal to three hundred bushels of beets or ruta-baga, or four hundred of white turneps; and yet we are confident we have raised from two to three hundred bushels of potatoes per acre, in situations where neither beets, turneps, nor carrots would have given a greater yield, though the cost of cultivation would have been considerably more.

But on soils exactly adapted to carrots, a yield can be obtained so much greater than is afforded by potatoes, as to throw the balance decidedly in favor of the former.

Carrots may be sown from the 10th of April to the 1st of June, though on light and dry soils, we should prefer sowing them as early as the ground is found to have acquired a sufficient degree of heat to cause the seed to vegetate. Beets may be sown from the first of the 20th of May—ruta-baga from the 20th May to 10th June—and flat or common white turneps, from the 20th July to 10th August. The chief advantage of raising the latter for stock, consists in the lateness of the season at which it admits of being sown—frequently occupying land from which a crop of hay or rye may have been taken the same season. They are very useful for cattle and sheep the fore part of winter, though their real value is thought to be fifty per cent. less than potatoes.

Carrots, beets, and turneps are sown to best advantage with a machine. A good machine will do the work better than it can be done by hand, and with a great saving of labor. After the ground is well prepared, a man will sow or plant from an acre to two acres in a day—according to the distance between the rows. Carrots will bear thick planting. Mr Risley, of Chatauque county, a successful competitor for the premiums on this crop offered by the N. Y. State Ag. Society, makes his rows about ten inches apart. If, however, it is desired to use the horse-hoe or cultivator in managing a crop, a greater distance must be given,—say twenty to twentytwo inches. Where the use of implements drawn by a horse are resorted to, it is obvious that more space must be allowed between the rows than the carrots require; but this objection may be in a good degree counteracted by sowing two rows as near together as will just allow the working of a hoe between them, leaving the alternate spaces sufficiently wide to admit the harrow or cultivator. The plants should stand in the row at about the distance of three inches.

The white Belgian carrot is most easily grown, but is thought to be less nutritive than the yellow varieties.

Beets and ruta-baga should be sown in rows, at the distance of two feet, and thinned to a foot apart in the row. After having been gone over with the hoe once or twice and carefully thinned, the cultivator will do the working, if properly used. In fact it is only necessary at any time to use the hoe in working close to the row. It is not best to thin beets or carrots till they get well into leaf, as they are liable to the attack of insects, particularly the turnip flea or "fly," and various kinds of "cut-worms." The best protection against the fly which we have tried, is a sprinkling of plaster, air-slacked lime, or ashes, while the plants are wet with dew, so that the dust will adhere to them and form a crust.—*Albany Cultivator.*

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From the Albany Cultivator.

## PROFITS OF POULTRY.

Having seen frequent articles in your paper, in which the "Poland Top-Knot" fowls were highly recommended as layers, I was induced, in the spring of 1844, to purchase some eight or ten of them, in order to test the difference, if any, between them and the common breed. From observation, I soon became satisfied that they were rightly called "everlasting layers," from the fact that while the common breed were continually annoying me with a desire to sit, the Top-Knots showed no signs of it, but continued laying during the whole season.

I raised a number of chickens during the summer, and in the fall found my number of Top-Knots had increased to 30, including two cocks. The balance of my poultry I disposed of, and more out of curiosity than anything else, I concluded to keep an exact account of eggs received for one year, from Jan. 1, 1845. My number of fowls averaged but 26, five having died during the year.

My receipts were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| January, | 135 |
| February, | 142 |
| March, | 418 |
| April, | 549 |
| May, | 566 |
| June, | 534 |
| July, | 361 |
| August, | 311 |
| September, | 284 |
| October, | 104 |
| November, | 51 |
| December, | 32 |
| Making | 3,487 eggs. |

Reckoning them at one shilling per dozen, which price they command three months in a year, in our market, they would amount to the sum of $36.32

Deduct 13 bushels each of corn and barley, at 40cts. 10.40

Leaving a balance of $25.92

My yard occupies about one square rod of ground, a part of which is enclosed with rough boards, to afford them shelter in stormy weather, and containing their nests and roosts, with an abundant supply of lime, sand, gravel, food and drink, which is always before them. They are not allowed to run out during any part of the season, and their desire for animal food is satisfied with now and then a sheep's pluck, and a supply of sour milk, of which they are extremely fond.

To preserve eggs, I would recommend the following: For every two galls. of water add 3 pints salt, 1 quart newly slacked lime, and a tablespoonful of cream of tartar. Let the keg stand in a cool part of the cellar, putting in your eggs from time to time, and brine sufficient to cover them. If they are sound when put in, they will come out so after any reasonable length of time.

JOSEPH ANNIN.

*Le Roy, Genesee co., N. Y.*

## GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry is a native of the United States and of Europe; more especially in the northern parts; for it seems to thrive best in a cold climate, It will not flourish in our Southern States nor in the south of Europe. Probably no part of the world is better adapted to the cultivation of this fruit than the State of Maine; for it grows here even without cultivation in a wild state. It must also be borne in mind that it always thrives best in a very rich and moist soil.

Notwithstanding its adaption to our climate and soil it has been until lately almost entirely neglected here; but it is not so in other New England States and in England. In Lancashire, (Eng.) the head quarters of the cultivators of the Gooseberry, by their successive reproduction from the seed and by the highest culture of this desirable berry, they now produce them, that will weigh 1 1-2 ounce each and measure about six inches in circumference, and two inches in diameter! They have over 700 prize sorts, many of which are of first rate flavor and excellence. If treated properly, no fruit is more easily cultivated and it is sure to bear fruit the next year after the bushes are planted; but they must be kept well manured and watered in time of drought. It is impossible to obtain the finest Gooseberries without a very thorough thinning and pruning out of the branches. The rule is to prune out one half in the head especially of the old branches (for the best fruit grows on the young wood) and let in the sun and the air freely.

The fruit will be larger and finer flavored if thinned out when the berries are a quarter grown. The bushes may be easily multiplied by cuttings set six inches deep in the ground very early in the spring, and kept shaded and occasionally watered, all the first season when they will be fully rooted. Instead of the common practice to set out a bush and never afterwards do any thing more to it whatever, let no suckers be allowed to grow, but keep the bushes precisely in the shape and form of a dwarf apple, pear, or plum tree. All the cuttings of the young wood should, after rubbing off the lower buds to prevent suckers; be carefully set in the ground to perpetuate the kind, for the old bush will eventually run out, and therefore new ones should every year be brought forward. People are not aware of the loss they sustain by neglecting to cultivate this desirable fruit in a proper manner. The mildew is caused by neglecting to prune and manure the bushes. The yellow varieties are most subject to this disease. The red kinds are seldom attacked with it. The sun and air freely let into the bushes, and rich ground, are sure preventatives. Keep the branches from the ground, more especially when loaded with fruit. Probably there is no fruit shrub that bears so abundantly when properly cultivated, as this bush. The unripe berries may be preserved in a fresh state through the winter in bottles filled up with cold or boiling water, corked and sealed tight, and placed in a cool cellar, and some say, buried with the cork downwards. No fruits are more deserving of cultivation than the Lancashire Gooseberry and Dutch Currant, as they are so immediate in coming into bearing, and the bushes so easily multiplied.—*Bangor Courier.*

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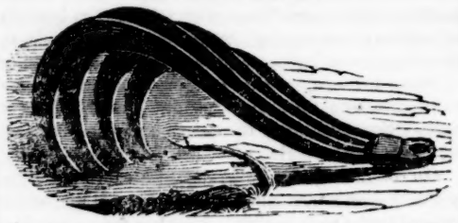
*For Burns and Scalds.*—Clarified honey applied on a linen rag, or a raw potato scraped.

*Felons.*—A plaster made of soft soap and the strongest lime that can be had, in equal parts, is said to be a sure remedy.

## BUSH PULLER.



This is a very useful implement to attach to bushes, clumps of roots, and bogs, for the purpose of pulling them out of the ground. It is made with two, three, or four claws. These are hooked to the bush close to the ground, an ox-chain is then hooked into a hole at the other end of the puller, the cattle attached, when the bush and roots are easily hauled out. It also answers very well for pulling out small stumps. It will do the work of half a dozen men in clearing and grubbing.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

[This implement may be seen at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street.]

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*Analysis of Indian Corn.*—Dr. Playfair has recently analyzed specimens of corn of American growth, and finds its composition as follows:

In 100 parts—

| | |
|---|---|
| Protein, (nutritive matter,) | 7 |
| Fatty matter, | 5 |
| Starch, | 76 |
| Water, | 12 |
| | —100 |

One pound of Indian meal will absorb five pints of water, in making it into mush or pudding, and when sufficiently boiled the mush will weigh 4 1-2 pounds.

It will be seen from this analysis, that corn contains less protein, or nutritive matter, than wheat, oats, or barley, but more than either rice or potatoes. It contains, in fact, three and a half times the quantity of nutritive matter that is found in potatoes, and a very much larger quantity of starch, and less water. It also possesses more fatty matter than any of those, which is an important consideration, where the mere fattening of animals is the object. It will be thus found, as an article of diet, both for man and beast, superior to potatoes and rice, but inferior to wheat, oats and barley.—*London Gard. Chron.*

[It should have been stated *what kind* of American corn was analyzed; whether it was the Southern white or the yellow round—there being, in our opinion, (and we believe it to be the common opinion,) a material difference in the worth of the two kinds—the white flat being inferior. As to what is stated above of the value of corn compared with wheat, oats and barley, it may be perfectly correct *according to the analysis;* but we doubt whether old farmers will concur in the opinion that corn is a whit less valuable, either for man or beast, than barley or oats.]

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*Italian Rye-Grass.*—I am quite satisfied of its being the most valuable plant I know of, especially for early spring feed; it comes to perfection for feed quite as early as rye, and the comparison between the two for feeding qualities, is as 10 to 1 in favor of the Italian rye-grass.—*Jour. of Eng. Ag. Soc.*

[Has this grass been introduced into this country? and with what success?]

*Mode of illustrating the Injury done to Manure by Exposure to Drenching Rains.*—Mr Blacker, in a speech at one of the English Farmers' Clubs, used the following illustration: "Suppose that any of the married men in this company, was to get hold of *his wife's tea-pot*, after she had done with it, and dry up the spent leaves carefully, and bring them to her for tea the next morning: I would just ask you whether she would be likely to find out the trick or not? I imagine she would not be long in discovering the cheat; and I might venture to guess he would find out to his cost, that if that was the way he was to keep *her in tea*, she would soon find a way to keep *him in hot water.* Now, if the wife would feel so indignant at being supplied with tea that had been wet and steeped two or three times, how ought the land to feel that was supplied with manure that had been wet and drenched an hundred times? It is true the land cannot fight its own battles as well as the mistress; but there is such a thing as passive resistance, and you may depend on it, that in the harvest, the farmer will be made to feel, that in cheating his land, by giving it manure which has lost all its strength, he has been in fact, cheating himself, and that this may have a worse result even than cheating his wife."

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*Number of Horned Cattle in Europe:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Russia, | 19,000,000 |
| Great Britain, | 10,500,000 |
| Austria, | 9,942,000 |
| France, | 6,684,900 |
| Prussia, | 4,275,700 |
| Italian States, | 3,500,000 |
| Spain, | 2,500,000 |
| Netherlands, | 2,500,000 |
| Sweden, | 2,647,000 |
| Bavaria, | 1,895,000 |
| Denmark, | 1,607,000 |
| All other States, | 5,258,000 |
| Total, | 70,270,974 |

The number of horned cattle in the United States in 1840, was 14,971,586.—*Amer. Agricult.*

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*Water-proof Cement.*—It may be of importance to some of our readers to know that a highly valuable cement capable of withstanding the action of water and the atmosphere for a long time, may be made by mixing the following ingredients in manner prescribed below:

To a quart of vinegar add the same quantity of new milk. Separate the curd, and add to it the white of twenty eggs. These should be beaten well together, and sufficient quick-lime sifted in to give the mixture the consistency of paste. Fractured and broken vessels mended with this composition, seldom separate when exposed to the action either of fire or water.—*Maine Far.*

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*Agricultural Societies in Massachusetts.*—There are now ten agricultural societies in this Commonwealth, viz: the Massachusetts, (State) incorporated in 1792; the Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, in 1803; the Berkshire in 1811; the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden in 1818; the Worcester in 1818; the Essex in 1818; the Plymouth in 1819; the Bristol in 1823; the Hampden in 1844, and the Barnstable in 1844. These Societies have received from the State, since their foundation, $115,816 61, as bounty or encouragement, and to be expended in premiums or otherwise applied for the improvement of agriculture.

## POTATOES—THE DISEASE.

In raising potatoes in the part of England I came from, we always found the best and soundest product from new land that had received no manure; and never considered they could be of *prime quality* when grown in soils *highly manured.* Limestone soils we always considered more agreeable to the potato than soils principally argillaceous. The farms on the chalk downs were celebrated for this esculent.

In confirmation of the advantage of lime to this crop, we had presented last fall to the Brooklyn Natural History Society, three samples of potatoes raised by Mr Ladanskie, near Jamaica, Long Island: one portion of the land was manured with stable manure, one portion left without any manure, and a third portion was well limed. Those produced on the limed land were perfectly sound, whilst both the others were generally defective.

I have one more fact to offer, which I consider highly important. We made an acre of garden on the sea-sand at Gravesend, Long Island, and in the compost heap we used about thirty per cent. of fine charcoal. It would be useless to describe all the other materials used, as they were so numerous, being a collection of every thing we could scrape together that could be obtained without cost, including the refuse of a whiting manufactory, and twentyone barrels of the refuse of a soda-water manufactory, which was pure plaster of Paris. In this garden we planted our winter potatoes the year before last, and they were not only sound, but the most delightfully tasted we had ever eaten. The last year, some of the same kind were planted on a piece of old meadow land, and they were not only unsound, but disagreeable to the taste, and we had to discard them, and buy for family use.

I infer from the above facts, that lime and charcoal are the best preventives of the disease in potatoes, and for otherwise improving their quality.

I am pretty certain, from accurate experiment, that charcoal and lime, if planted with the potato, about a gill in each hole, would prevent the rot. I should expect as good or a better result from the charcoal and ground bone, as the bone supplies not only lime but *phosphate*, one of the elements of the crop. It will be perceived that one bushel of either of the above mixtures will suffice for two hundred and fifty hills; a cheap and safe manure, producing no weeds.—*Wm. Partridge, in Amer. Agriculturist.*

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From the American Agriculturist.

## BENEFIT OF GUANO.

As it may be for the public utility to hear something on the score of Peruvian guano, I will give you my experience on the subject.

Last year I used about three and a half tons of it in various ways, during the spring and summer, and must say I think it the cheapest and most effective manure I have ever tried, particularly as a top-dressing for grass lands. The way I prepare the guano for use is this: I plow a knoll of loamy soil, remove all the sods to the barnyard, harrow the ground to make it fine, then spread a layer of guano half an inch thick, then shovel on fine dirt five inches thick, then a layer of guano as before, then dirt again, till I get the quantity desired. This must lie a week or ten days in compost, to incorporate the guano with the soil; it must then be shoveled over, and all the lumps broken and well mixed; you can then put it in your cart, and spread it from the tail about as thick as you would ashes. I put on at the rate of 500 lbs. Peruvian guano to an acre, which started my grass right ahead, yielding two tons per acre, where I should not have had over 500 lbs. of hay without it.

My potatoes benefited greatly by the use of guano, turning out astonishingly—"the observed of all observers"—and I believe it to be a cure for the potato disease, as we had no rot where guano was applied. Applied to corn, I found it equally beneficial. I planted a lot of pasture land, a poor, sandy soil, and mostly grown over to moss. I spread on forty ox-cart loads of stable manure to the acre, and plowed it in; but fearing that would not overcome the inertia of the soil, I applied 500 lbs. of guano per acre, in this way, after harrowing, instead of running my rows with a plow. I did it with a small harrow made for the purpose, not over 14 inches wide, but heavy. The guano was then spread in those drills, and then the harrow run again, to mix it with the soil, and put it in fine tilth for planting. My corn yielded 70 bushels per acre, whereas some rows with no guano, gave at the rate of 28 bushels per acre. This I think conclusive. I recommend it also for fruit trees.

J. W. Bowers.

*Seekonk, Mass.*

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## DEAD ANIMALS.

Animal matter contains every element that is necessary to grow every plant known. In it are phosphate and carbonate of lime, ammonia, carbon, in short, in the best form, all the essentials of vegetable growth. Whenever a fowl, cat, dog, sheep, pig, horse or cow dies, let the carcase be cut up, and added to the manure heap. The carcase of a single horse will turn loads of useless muck or peat into manure, richer than any ordinary barnyard dung. Why then suffer it to decay uselessly and annoyingly? It is true it is not lost, for the gases that taint the air are appropriated by plants; but the farmer who owned the animal, gets but a small portion of what should be all his own. Why will he waste the *dead* energies of the horse, when he has lost the living ones?

If our readers will heed what we say, they will not suffer dead animals to annoy the eye and disgust the nose hereafter. Bury them in the manure heap; add some quick lime to hasten decay, and charcoal dust or plaster to absorb the gases, and much will be gained in the good appearance of the farm and in the quality of the manure. If your neighbor be so improvident as to waste a dead animal, beg it of him, that it may not be detrimental to health and useless to vegetation. Laws should be passed to compel the saving of this most powerful of fertilizers, when common sense and decency fail to do it.

Whenever it is desirable to hasten decay, and rapidly turn animal matter into manure, sulphuric acid may be used. This would be too expensive (although the acid is cheap) for farm purposes, but may be employed for the garden, where expense is not so important. It is frequently desirable to have a rich manure in the garden, and it is not at hand. Animal matter put into sulphuric acid will in a few hours furnish it. Every house will supply much refuse animal matter. To this, rats, mice, feathers, hair, bones, horns, &c. may be added. If the garbage of a slaughter-house can be got, it should be. All these will soon be reduced to an available state, be inoffensive, and add great fertility to the soil where used. The requisite quantity of acid may be ascertained by experiment—about 10 or 15 lbs. is usually allowed for 100 lbs. of animal matter.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

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## BEANS AMONG CORN.

There are different opinions as to the utility of raising beans among corn. Some farmers say that they have proved by experiments that the crop of corn is injured more than the value of the bean crop, taking into consideration the extra labor. Others think that the beans do no essential injury to the corn, that the extra labor is a trifle, and that 6 or 8 bushels of beans to the acre, may be raised with very little trouble.

As to these mixed crops, much depends on the manner of planting, the mode of cultivation, and the kind of beans. If the corn be planted in hills tolerably far apart, and the cultivator, plow or harrow be used only one way between the rows, beans that have small tops and leaves, so that they will shade but little, may be raised with little extra labor, and with but little disadvantage to the corn crop; and the beans may be an item of considerable importance.

Beans should be planted on the north side of the corn hill, and some 10 or 12 inches from the plants. The large white bean, properly called Bremen, but under various names, and the Merrimachee, in shape, size, and color, similar to the white Cranberry, are good varieties to raise among corn. They are early and productive, and of fair quality; they do not shade much. The small white beans will sell better in the market, but they are later, and far more shady, having more vines and leaves.—*Bost. Cult.*

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*What Food will Produce most Wool?*—Mr Morrell, in the American Shepherd, gives the results of an analysis by De Ranmer, from which it appears that

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 lbs. | potatoes produced | 6 1-2 lbs. wool. |
| " | mangel wurzel, | 5 1-4 " |
| " | wheat, | 14 " |
| " | oats, | 10 " |
| " | barley, | 11 1-2 " |
| " | peas, | 14 1-2 " |
| " | rye with salt, | 14 " |
| " | do without salt, | 12 1-2 " |
| " | buckwheat, | 10 " |

Mr M. adds in reference to the above—"The legitimate conclusion from the foregoing is, that the flockmaster, whose object is wool only, must rely on good hay and some straw, whose constituents are admirably adapted for the growth and perfection of wool, with a moderate allowance, daily, of ground peas and oats, and some potatoes as green food."—*Alb. Cult.*

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The farmer who sows forty acres, raises a crop barely sufficient to sustain his family and pay expenses—he has nothing left, and of course never can get rich. The farmer who sows 500 acres, raises a crop not only sufficient to sustain his family, and pay expenses, but has a large surplus left, and of course must get rich.—*Philad. Ledger.*

Bad reasoning—very. The man who cultivates forty acres *well*, realizes more actual profit than the one who attempts to cultivate five hundred acres, and, as a matter of course, manages it badly.—*Bost. Mail.*

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*To make hard water soft*—add to 1 bucket of water, warmed, one ounce of carbonate of soda, which renders it soft as rain water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 13, 1846.

## BEANS, PUMPKINS, ROOTS, AS FIELD CROPS.

Corn and potato planting being despatched, attention may be given to other crops which do not require to be so early in the ground, or the later planting of which is not attended with so much hazard.

*Beans.*

The common white field bean is so generally acknowledged to be a valuable product, that it is unnecessary to say aught in its praise: no "committee on Beans," ever to our knowledge, *made a report* that was discreditable to them:—(we mean the *beans*, not the committee.) It accommodates itself to almost any soil, giving quite a good yield on the loosest sand: indeed, a poor soil is better adapted to it than one that is very rich, as in the latter it is apt to make too much vine. As this bean sends out a legion of fine roots, it is important that the soil intended for it, should be deeply stirred and well pulverized. Old, well-rotted barn, or chip manure, is the best, and a dressing of plaster or ashes round the plants is useful. We should prefer planting in drills far enough apart to admit of the cultivator being run between; drop the seed every 3 or 4 inches, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. The after culture may be done with the cultivator, though one hand-pulling of weeds between the plants in the drill, may be required. On a favorable soil, and with good treatment, 20 to 25 bushels to the acre may be expected. The vines make excellent winter fodder for sheep. Good crops have been obtained by planting in alternate rows among corn. The cost of raising the crop is comparatively small, where the dressings are done by the cultivator, and the planting and harvesting by children. The small white field beans generally bring $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel, in this market, and always meet a ready sale. We commend this interesting member of the leguminous family, to the special favor of all cultivators, in the full assurance that they will find it a profitable crop. Give it a fair trial, and it will speak its own merits.

*Pumpkins.*

This crop is worthy of attention, as supplying an excellent food for milch cows late in the fall and winter, and for fattening swine—for which latter purpose we believe it as effective as any other vegetable. We cannot think it judicious to plant this crop among corn, unless there be more room assigned it than is usual—not that we fear so much for the welfare of the pumpkins as for the corn. If any manure can be spared, let a lot of ground be prepared and appropriated to the special use of this crop A moderately rich and sandy soil is preferable. Make shallow hills, full 5 feet apart each way, and put in each a shovelful of compost or old barn manure; drop 5 or 6 seeds in a hill, and leave two or three plants to each; free the crop from weeds while growing, and do not injure the vines by the hoe or otherwise, after they have commenced running.

*Carrots.*

Judging from the unprecedented demand for carrot seed this spring, (arising, probably, from anticipated failure in the potato crop,) this valuable root will be far more extensively cultivated than in any previous year. The soil best suited to this crop is a deep loam, which should be plowed deep and well mellowed before sowing; it is considered useful to steep the seed;—sow in drills 2 1-2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 8 or 9 inches. Use the cultivator as needed to keep the soil loose and the weeds down. Never pull the leaves for fodder. Analysis of the ashes of the carrot shows 45 per cent. of potash and soda, 10 per cent. of lime, 2.7 do. of sulphuric acid, and 5.14 do. of phosphoric acid,—indicating that this crop has a strong affinity for alkalies: hence ashes, common salt, gypsum, are appropriate manures, though compost will be also needed, unless the ground was heavily manured for the preceding crop. A good yield per acre is 500 bushels: crops three times larger than this have been reported, but crops *under*, are far more common than crops *over*, the first named yield. The kinds most highly esteemed for field culture, are large White and the Long Orange. In harvesting, turn the earth from the roots with a plow, and pull by hand.

*Parsnips.*

Culture the same as required for the carrot. This root is not justly appreciated by farmers. It is not inferior to the best of carrots for milch cows,—it will fatten swine, whereas carrots will not; and as human food, it is much more highly esteemed than the last named roots. If we were to choose from the root family a substitute for the potato, (which, we trust, neither we nor our brother cultivators may ever be *forced* to do,) we should, with our present opinions, choose the Parsnip. A correspondent of this paper (vol. xxii. No. 35,) writing upon the subject of "Parsnips for Stock," says he fed a cow on carrots at the rate of 20 lbs. a day—afterwards on parsnips, at the rate of 15 lbs. a day. On the latter feed, she gave nearly double the quantity of milk that she did on the former. "The experiment has convinced me that parsnips are worth more for milch cows than carrots, and after two months feeding, I have discovered no unpleasant taste in the milk. Parsnips that are dug in the spring after the tops start, or permitted to grow in the cellar and become strong, in either case will affect the milk." The Jersey Long and large Dutch are most esteemed for field culture.

*Mangold Wurzel.*

Prepare the land as for carrots; sow in drills 2 1-2 feet apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. The Farmer's Dictionary says:—"As soon as the outer leaves begin to droop, they may be gathered and given to cattle, but a tuft should be left in the centre to carry on the vegetation, or else the roots will not increase. Here we would give a caution founded on experience and observation. The drooping leaves, if not gathered, will decay and fall off; they have performed their office, and therefore to gather them before they wither, is real economy; but to strip off fresh and growing leaves, must injure the plant, and the juices required to replace them, are so much taken from the growth of the roots. When fodder is very scarce, this may be a sacrifice worth making; but if the object is to reserve the roots for winter food, the leaves should remain on the plant as long as they look fresh and growing; when near the time for taking up, the top may be cut off an inch above the crown of the root, and will be excellent food for cows and pigs."

The proportional value of hay, potatoes, Swedish turnips, and beets, for feeding cattle, according to Einhof, whose statements Thaer found to agree with his own experiments, is as follows: 18 tons of mangold-wurzel are equal to 15 tons of ruta baga, or 7 1-2 tons of potatoes, or 3 3-4 tons of good meadow hay; but it must be observed that the amount of roots named may be grown on *one* acre, whereas the hay named would require two or three acres. Of all the roots named, the beet is considered the least exhausting. The sugar beet is the most nutritious.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Saturday, May 9, 1846.*

Flowers.—From William Quant, six magnificently grown Geraniums, viz: 2 Garth's Perfection, Sylph, Matilda, Clarissa, and Grand Turk.

From Parker Barnes, Clematis Sieboldii, and Fuchsia corimbifolia.

From W. E. Carter, Spiræa Japonica, and Pentstemone Murrayana, both rare and beautiful.

From Walker & Co., two fine bouquets and 2 plants.

From Hovey & Co, Roses, Verbenas, &c; Azalea Gledstanesii, a beautiful variegated variety.

From Wm. Kenrick, large bouquet and cut flowers.

From J. A. Kenrick, Magnolias.

For the Committee,

Joseph Breck, Ch'mn.

Fruits.—From John Fisk Allen, Salem, Black Hamburg and White (?) Grapes. Also, some fine Figs.

For the Committee,

S. Walker, *Chairman.*

Vegetables.—From Wm. Quant, 1 doz. Tomatoes, 3 bunches Asparagus (extra.)

For the Committee,

A. D. Williams, Jr., *Chm'n.*

*Saturday, May 2.*

Fruits.—From J. F. Allen, fine Black Hamburg, Chasselas, and Burgundy Grapes.

For the Committee, A. D. Williams.

## THE POTATO DISEASE AND THE ATMOSPHERE.

*Error Renounced.*—Prof. Lindley, the distinguished editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, (London,) in that paper of April 18th, says:—"We were among the first to suggest that the potato disease was owing to *atmospheric causes*: recently, however, we have seen reason to doubt the soundness of that opinion." A statement is then given of Count M. de Gasparin, respecting the disease in the potato crop of southern Europe, where two crops are grown in a year. Upon this the editor of the Chronicle remarks: "From this it appears that the South of Europe second crop suffered last year, although it was grown under the highest temperature, when there was no greater difference from the average quantity of rain than occurred in the first crop, which was sound—while evaporation, also, during the growth of the second crop, was most active, and the sky clear. In short, M. de Gasparin concludes that no customary meteorological phenomena can have been the cause, and that those who continue to rely upon such an explanation, must have recourse to conjectures which there is no possibility of verifying; in short, that in this case, as in that of the Asiatic cholera, meteorology is incapable of explaining the cause of the potato disease. We are afraid that Count Gasparin is right. His opinion is confirmed by the wholly unexpected intelligence to be found in another column, that the potato disease has broken out in the *dry, warm* colony of the Cape of Good Hope."

Probably the learned editor of the Chronicle will see proof positive the coming season, that the cause of the disease is *fungus*, as has been contended by Mr Teschemacher, on this side the Atlantic, and since by Morren, Berkely, and other scientific experimenters in Europe.

R. Johnson, of East Groveland, N. Y., states that he grafts or buds roses in the spring, as soon as the bark will peal. This he thinks preferable to summer budding, as there is more sap in circulation, and the bud is less liable to dry.—*Alb. Cult.*

## THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 10.

| May, 1846. | 7 A.M. | 12, M | 5, P.M. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | 4 | 46 | 63 | 60 | E. |
| Tuesday, | 5 | 50 | 75 | 66 | N. E. |
| Wednesday, | 6 | 52 | 50 | 46 | E. |
| Thursday, | 7 | 37 | 54 | 46 | E. |
| Friday, | 8 | 46 | 60 | 51 | E. |
| Saturday, | 9 | 50 | 58 | 51 | E. |
| Sunday, | 10 | 57 | 73 | 62 | S. E. |

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 11, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 458 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 400 Sheep and 1075 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The quality of the Cattle was very fine, consequently better prices were obtained. We quote extra. $6,50. 1st quality, $6,00 a $6,25. 2d, quality $5,50 a 5,75. 3d quality $4,75 a 5,25.

*Working Oxen.*—Sales $65. $72, $85, and $95.

*Cows and Calves.* Sales $20, $25, $28 and $35.

*Sheep.*—A lot $2,50 and $3, and a lot $3,75.

*Swine.*—Prime lot of small Shoats 4 3-4 to 5 3-4. A lot to close 4 1-4. At 4 1-4 and 5 1-4 Old Hogs—barrows, 4 3 4 and 5. At retail, from 5 to 6 1-2.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

*Corrected with great care, weekly.*

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed. $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The Grain market during the past week has been quite steady, with regular sales to the trade at quotations.

Corn—Northern. new, bushel 00 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 71 a 72—Southern flat yellow, 70 a 71—do. do. white 68 a 70—do New Orleans, 65 a 68—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 80 a 00—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 43 a 45—Northern do. 48 to 50—Beans, per bushel 1 37 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 40 a 00—Bran, 00 a 00

FLOUR. Genesee Flour has arrived pretty freely the past week, and found a ready sale.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 4 81—do. wharf, $4 75 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 60 a 0 09—Alexandria, wharf, 4 60 a 4 67—Georgetown, $0 00 a 4 75—Extra do. 5 00 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 4 81—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 12½—do fancy brands, $5 50 a 5 62—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 5 00. Rye, $3 50 a 3 75—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 37 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS. There have been some speculative movements in the market for prime Pork, and a fair demand also from the trade.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 9 50—Navy—$7 50 a 8 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 87 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 00 00—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, $11 00 a 11 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 25—do Mess from other States,—a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 00 a 00—do store. uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 00 cts. a 00—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7¼—do South and Western, 6½ a 7—Hams, Boston, 7½ a 8—Southern and Western, 7 a 7½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 4 a 6—do new milk, 7 a 9.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

We have no particular change to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 31—1-4 and common do 27 a 29—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20—Do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do 6 a 7—Saxony, clean, 12—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 36—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Moderate sales, as wanted for immediate consumption, at 20c. pr. lb.

1st sort Mass 1844, lb. 00 a 00; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY. 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $15 to 16.

EGGS, 15 to 18.


## KENRICK'S NURSERIES,

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The subscriber is now ready to receive and devote his attention to all orders, with the aid of two most able and efficient men to co-operate, who have been 9 years at this establishment.

A splendid assortment of Pear Trees are daily expected from France, by the Moselle, from a first rate source, of Vitry.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House Plants, &c. &c. Descriptive Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrol or Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chestnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella Tree, Tulip Tree, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

15,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior and productive kinds, for orchards, for supply of our markets.

1,500 Vines raised in pots from single eyes, of the Black Hamburg and other superior Grapes, including several new kinds, from the London Horticultural Society, recorded last spring.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Orders left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Lowell, or Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.

All orders left with the several authorized agents in Boston, should be directed particularly to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 16. eptM17.

## Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plows.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say, "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky.* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## SLAKED LIME.

50 casks for sale at a low price, by JOHN B. HATCH, wharf at foot of Tufts' street, near Chelsea Bridge, Charlestown. March 24.

## HOES,

Of different patterns, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 51 North Market street, by

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## NEW STRAWBERRY.

The subscribers have for sale, 1000 plants of Prince *ALICE MAUD STRAWBERRY*, a large and fine variety of superior flavor, ten days earlier than any other variety cultivated in England. It has been proved as a most excellent and hardy variety, having been fully tested in our climate. Price $2 per doz. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

The subscribers have for sale strong Plants of the following superb Climbing Roses—

Queen of the Prairies;
Baltimore Belle;
Rosa rubifolia superba.

Also, Cloth of Gold and La Reine Roses, with many other new and choice varieties. JOS. BRECK & CO.

April 22, 1846.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs,) an extensive assortment of

*GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, viz.*

EARLY PEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cedo Nulli. | Prince Albert. |
| Smith's Early. | Bishop's Dwarf. |
| Early Frame. | Blue Imperial, and many |
| Dwarf Marrowfat. | other fine varieties. |

MELONS, OF SUPERIOR SORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Netted Cantaloupe, | Persian. |
| Black Rock. | Nutmeg. |
| Minorca. | Green Citron, &c. |
| Skillman's Fine Rock. | |

Cuthill's Early Frame Cucumber, White Spine, &c.

Seymour's White Solid Celery—Large Asiatic Cauliflower.

TOMATOES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Large Red. | Cherry, or Grape, red and |
| Large Yellow. | yellow, &c. |
| Pear Shaped. | |

Broccoli, of various sorts—Early Cabbages, and every variety of Seed for the Garden

March 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## NEW AND CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The subscribers have just received the following Choice *VEGETABLE SEEDS*, viz:

Bailey's Superb White Solid Celery;
Do. do. Red do.;
New Transparent Yellow Endive;
Scandex Bulbosa, or Turnip rooted Chervil, (a delicious vegetable;)
German Greens, (beautifully curled;)
Couve Touchardа, (a delicious vegetable;)
Weeden's prize Cucumber, 25 cents each paper;
Cuthill's improved black Spined, do. do.
Cappell's Cream Brocoli;
Cheltenham do.; Hardy Cape do.;
Royal Queen Cabbage;
Warner's Incomparable do.;
Royal Dwarf do.;
Wellington do.;
Imperial do.;
Vanach do.; Early Hope, &c.;
British Queen Pea;
Woodford's Prolific do.;
Early Victoria do.;
Green Imperial;
Matchless Marrowfat;
Royal green Marrow;
Dancer's Monastery;
Warner's Early Emperor,—with many other choice varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 28, 1846.

## SPRUCE POLES.

1000 dozen suitable for Rustic Fences;
1000 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles;
2000 Spruce Poles 10 to 30 feet in length;

For sale by

MOSES FRENCH, jr. Maine Wharf,

Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer street.

March 29, 1846. 3m.

## REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY PLUMS.

A few Trees of this new and superb variety of Plum, for sale by the subscribers at $2 each. J. BRECK & CO.

April 14

## PAULINA IMPERIALIS.

For sale by the subscribers, a few Plants of this superb Ornamental Tree at $2 each. J BRECK & CO

## Guano! Guano!

The subscribers have for sale *GUANO*, of various qualities, from 37½ to $50 per ton, viz: 100 tons first quality of Peruvian, 100 do. do. do. Ichaboe, 100 do. second do. do.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, (up stairs.) Boston.

April 8.

## SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS,

The subscribers have as great a variety of choice DOUBLE DAHLIAS, of every color and tint, as can be found in the city, which they offer at reduced prices.

May 5. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.